

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

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AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
Broadway, corner of Twenty-ninth street.—NEGRO MINSTRELS, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10 P. M.

TIVOLI THEATRE.
Fifth street, between Second and Third avenues.—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10 P. M.

MRS. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE.
Broadway, between Broadway and Nassau streets.—THE TWO ORPHANS, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10 P. M.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, between Broadway and Nassau streets.—ROMANCE OF A POOR YOUNG MAN, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10 P. M.

COLONEL'S.
Broadway and Thirty-fourth street.—PARIS BY NIGHT, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10 P. M.

BOHEMIA THEATRE.
No. 201 Bowery.—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10 P. M.

WOOD'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner of Third street.—DONALD McKAY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10 P. M.

THEATRE COMIQUE.
No. 214 Broadway.—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10 P. M.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.
West Fourth street.—Open from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.

BROOKLYN PARK THEATRE.
Fulton avenue.—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10 P. M.

ROBINSON HALL.
Sixteenth street, near Broadway.—HIBERNIAN, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10 P. M.

GERMANIA THEATRE.
Fourth street, near Broadway.—ST. GEORGE, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10 P. M.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
No. 214 Broadway.—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10 P. M.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.
Twenty-fifth street and Broadway.—THE BIG BO, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10 P. M.

PARK THEATRE.
Broadway.—DUTY CROCKETT, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10 P. M.

BOHEMIA THEATRE.
Bowery.—ABOUT THE WORLD IN EIGHTY DAYS, at 8 P. M.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
Fifth street, between Broadway and Nassau streets.—AHMED, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10 P. M.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
Corner of Twenty-third street and Sixth avenue.—HIBERNIAN, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10 P. M.

LYCUM THEATRE.
Fourth street, near Broadway.—LA JOLIE PAR FUMÉE, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10 P. M.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Fourth street, near Broadway.—GIROFLE-GIROFLE, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10 P. M.

BAILEY'S HIPPODROME.
Fourth street, near Broadway.—WALLACK'S, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10 P. M.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 21, 1875.

From our reports this morning the probabilities are that the weather to-day will be cold and generally clear.

THE REVOLUTIONARY EXTRA which the Herald printed, and for which the demand was enormous in Concord, Boston, Lexington and other New England towns, as well as at home, is still required by the public. We are glad to announce that, having preserved the plates of this Centennial edition, we shall be able to supply any reasonable demands from newsdealers in any part of the country.

WALL STREET YESTERDAY.—Stocks were irregular and in many instances lower. Foreign exchange was firm, money easy on call at three per cent and gold steady at 115½.

RUMORS OF CABINET CHANGES are floating about like icebergs upon tropical seas, and melting in the ocean which first buoys and then engulfs them. Now we are told that the Attorney General may soon retire. Well, who knows what next?

WE ARE GLAD TO NOTE that the Mitchell committee have adopted our suggestion of raising a fund for the relief of the bereaved family. It is far more sensible and decidedly more pleasing to the general public than an empty parade. Now, if the Hibernian societies would only see the advantages of devoting the money they spend in Patrick's Day processions to some great public work, how much better it would be also! We hope the collectors for the aid fund for Mrs. Mitchell will be successful. There is no reason why fifty thousand dollars should not be thus raised.

THE BILL to exempt lager beer from the provisions of all laws relating to "intoxicating and spirituous liquors" hangs fire in the Assembly, but will probably pass that body and die in the republican Senate. It is a democratic "free lager" bid for the German vote.

THE POPULARITY of the Tichborne cause is shown by the applause which greeted the dismissal of the complaint against Dr. Kennedy for libel. It is evident that the English masses regard the counsel and the client in this case as one, and the case has become something far more important than a mere struggle for the heritage of a nobleman's estate. It is a social question, in which the people are the opponents of the aristocratic government.

DUELING IN PARIS.—The Paris editors when they quarrel are merciful to each other. They fight with words, and wound each other in the hand. It is true that to diabolize an author's hand is to interfere with his work; but then he can be just as satirical through an amanuensis, especially if the latter has wit enough to make an improvement on the inflated denunciations of his principal.

The Meaning of the German Menace.

The letter we print this morning recording the joy attending the reception of the Emperor of Austria as a guest in Italy—the Italy torn from her by the valor and persistence of Victor Emmanuel—accords sadly with the despatches we print in reference to the proposed interference of Germany with Belgium. As we understand these despatches Bismarck, dissatisfied with his masterful assumption of superiority in European politics, has sought the aid of Austria and Russia to enforce his demands. The situation is briefly this. Some time since there were rumors of a "plot" in Belgium "against the life of Bismarck." These were attended by "demonstrations" on the part of the Jesuits and ultramontanists against the power of Germany. The exact nature of these demonstrations has never been vouchsafed to us, but we gather from the remarks of Lord Derby in the English Parliament that they must have been of a serious character, for they actuated Germany to address a note to England upon the subject. Germany in the attitude of complaint against Belgium—the strongest Power in Europe actually asking aid against one of the weakest Powers—is a wonder to those who take only the surface indications of European politics. But affairs on the Continent are never free from these wonders, and what we see now is only an indication of what may surprise us at any time in the extraordinary development of affairs.

Belgium occupies a unique position among the European countries. Nature and geography, which have so much to do with the politics of the modern world, have made it the battle ground of Europe. From the time of Caesar to Napoleon embattled legions have contended in Belgium for the peace and the mastery of the Continent. Never a free and independent nation by the operation of natural causes, it has either been the vassal of some great Power like France or Spain, or erected, by the intervention of greater Powers, into a dependent independence, like what it now possesses. The people have shown marvellous industry and thrift. Although the climate and the soil have few advantages, compared with what is seen in Italy or Greece, for instance, the energy of the people has made it a beehive of industry and wealth. Belgium is now the busiest, wealthiest and most densely peopled country in Europe for its size. Lying on the edge of the Continent, like a mere flapping fringe on the edge of Germany and France—under the fogs and tides and damp, incessant mists of the pitiless ocean, not as large compared with the greater States as Delaware or Rhode Island compared with the United States, it has attained a higher and more substantial if not a more ostentatious prosperity than its neighbors. Ever since its independence has been guaranteed by the greater Powers the people have contented themselves with work. They have avoided the dissipation of politics. The influence of a wise King like the elder Leopold has been shown in this. The humbler glory of spinning and weaving has been more grateful than that which comes from the shock of battle and the roll of drums. Sheltered by its apparent insignificance from the contingencies which oppress other States, there has been no necessity for those cruel conscription laws and bloated armaments which distress the greater nations. The people have been always Catholic. They have never failed in their devotion to the Holy See. The only monarch who has sustained his filial relations to the Pope is the King of Belgium. The only country where a Catholic policy has absolutely ruled the governing councils is Belgium. They have never forgotten their neighborly relations with France. At one time, under the French rule, they show that affection for France and its institutions which seems inseparable from all countries who have ever fallen under their influence. The two things which Germany dreads in Europe are France and Catholicism, and Belgium is today French and Catholic.

The attitude of Bismarck toward Belgium is thus explained. In the first place, Belgium is French and Catholic. In the second place, her freedom is guaranteed by England. So long as England is a power on the Continent Germany has a rival which she cannot despise. The question must, sooner or later, arise how far will the policy of England be reconciled with that of Germany. Ever since Bismarck has attained power in Prussia his policy has been defiance. He has trampled upon the rights and feelings of any Power that did not bend to his will. Avowing in the beginning that his statesmanship was simply a question of blood and iron, he has warred with Austria and Denmark and France, and now threatens war with Belgium. However the German notes may be smothered in diplomatic rhetoric they mean war unless Belgium accepts the dictation of Bismarck. Nor would this acceptance be difficult or ill-timed from a small nation anxious only for peace and a chance to spin and dig. But Belgium is under the dictation of England. The independence of Belgium is as much an act of England as the dependence of Ireland. How, then, can the country serve two masters, and how can England guarantee the freedom of a cabinet which is asked to amend its laws to suit the will of the German Chancellor?

Therefore, if the diplomatic struggle between Germany and Belgium means anything, it means that England is the real party. How long will England consent to the policy of Germany? In other days we could easily answer this question, for England and Germany have always been united on questions of religion. But in the past few years there has grown up a strange sympathy between France and England. The hatred of centuries, under the influence of free trade, constant intercourse, commercial advantages and a more perfect knowledge of one another, has given place to a kind and permanent alliance. The last war gave France English sympathy. When Napoleon went limping from the field of Sedan a prisoner and an exile Englishmen remembered that he had been their ally against Russia. The harshness of the German policy in the matter of the indemnity and occupation—a harshness unredeemed by a single spark of courtesy or good feeling—produced a profound impression upon England and wounded its sense of fair play. Therefore in that contest which Bismarck has never ceased to prophesy since the fall of Sedan there is no certainty what England will do. If Germany means to govern Europe, as seems to be her ambition,

she cannot count upon the aid of England. The story that she will be joined by Austria and Russia we believe to be a diplomatic fancy. If it were true then it would mean that Germany, Russia, Austria, Italy and Spain had come to an alliance against the sure enmity of France and the probable enmity of England.

We cannot resist the conclusion that the real meaning of the controversy between Germany and Belgium is an effort to solve the problem of English sympathy with the future of European politics. When Prussia made war upon Denmark ten years ago England came within an ace of interfering. The fact that she did not do so has always been remembered as a reproach to her, because she was bound to Denmark by ties of moral alliance. She stood by and saw the forlorn and distant Scandinavian Kingdom despoiled by the overmastering German Colossus. The impression has gone forth that, because of this, she will consent to any interference of Germany with other Powers; that she will not even protect Belgium; that she will feel that Bismarck, like Frederick the Great, is the defender of the Protestant faith against Papacy and wooden shoes. But those who suppose that England will be content to remain silent, inert, dormant, a jelly-fish among nations, caring nothing for the world around it, mistake the character of that strange and valiant race. The men who accepted the challenge of Napoleon and held on to him with mastiff grip for twenty years until they brought him down will not fly from Bismarck. If the menace to Belgium is really, as it seems to us, a challenge to England, it will be answered in time, and in the manner worthy of the men who conquered at Agincourt, Blenheim and Waterloo.

Mr. Beecher as a Missionary.

A correspondent informs us that kissing is unknown in China. Civilization in that country has never been considered to be as fully developed as it is in the East, and the Chinese are undoubtedly ignorant of much with which younger nations are familiar. Human nature, as Mme. de Staël says, is the same everywhere, and there will be found nothing all over the world but men, women and children. To Americans kissing seems to be so natural that we can hardly understand how the Chinese are ignorant of the art. Indeed, if we should physiologically enter into an investigation of the subject the mystery would become more profound.

Our intelligent correspondent proposes that, as the art of kissing appears to be entirely unknown to the Chinese, missionaries should be sent from this country to give them the proper instruction. He wishes to export the Rev. Mr. Beecher as the champion kisser of the United States. Paroxysmal, paternal, sisterly, reconciliatory and inspirational kisses appear to be as familiar to Mr. Beecher as household words. The honorable defendant, according to his own account, has done a great deal of kissing. He has kissed Mrs. Tilton (sisterly), Mrs. Moulton (inspirational), Mr. Monilton (experimentally), Mr. Oliver Johnson (unwillingly), Sam Wilkeson (unavoidably), Mr. Everts (professionally), Mr. Shearman (indignantly), Bessie Turner (fatherly) and Theodore Tilton (reconciliatory). After this extraordinary experience in osculatory performance Mr. Beecher should certainly be fully qualified to teach the barbarians all that they are ignorant of in the delicate art. Brooklyn might probably miss him, but Pekin would be the gainer. If he should, after the trial, consent to go to China in the capacity of a Plymouth missionary he might conjugate the verb "to kiss" with greater success than he has done at home. The conjugation "I kiss Tilton, thou kisset Tilton, he kisses Johnson, Johnson kisset us, Wilkeson kisset Bowen, Bowen kisset Beecher," might have wider application in the experience of Oriental climates. But as Mr. Beecher has kissed almost everybody in Brooklyn it would be a pity if he should go to the home of the Brother of the Sun and Moon and leave the unkissed Mrs. Morse out of the category.

The Louisiana Reform.

The Legislature of Louisiana has been organized under conditions different from those to which any other Legislature in the history of the country has been subject. It is the creation of the people modified by a compromise. The whole country is interested in its action as an experimental effort to reconcile the factions of a passionate State and to redeem the wrongs which a free people have endured from a national administration. The North therefore watches its action with extreme interest. But it does not follow that because Louisiana is willing to faithfully execute the terms of the Wheeler compromise she should be utterly blind to the wrongs of delinquent and corrupt officials. The resolution which Mr. Lowell, a republican member of the House, introduced yesterday, to impeach for high crimes and misdemeanors the Hon. Mr. Clinton, the Auditor of Public Accounts, is therefore no violation of the political compact into which the conservatives and radicals entered by unanimous consent. The country will approve no compromise which recognizes wrong, and will approve every effort that is sincerely made to purify the government of the State. There has been a great deal of stealing in Louisiana, and any effort to discover the guilty parties will have the moral support of the nation. We cannot expect the South to be prosperous and peaceful till the State governments are honest and independent of federal control.

THE ROWDY'S KNIFE has been busy in Brooklyn, and peaceful and unoffending citizens have been struck to death by a ruffian without provocation. No doubt the lax administration of our laws has much to do with the prevalence of this murderous spirit. Were rowdies convinced that the mere drawing of a knife, though no injury were inflicted, would consign them to a lengthened imprisonment, these cases of stabbing would be less frequent. Few of these men draw their knives with a deliberate intention to kill, but the blow sped in a moment of passion makes them murderers. The cure is in discouraging the carrying about of dangerous weapons by the rough element, and this can only be done by punishing in an exemplary manner all persons guilty of using deadly weapons in street brawls.

Which of the State Officers Does the Governor Wish to Remove?

The Removal bill was debated with some sharpness in the Senate yesterday. The ground of objection to it most dwelt upon was the danger of intrusting so much power to party governors of the ordinary stripe. Governors like Tilden or like Dix might not abuse such a power; but who can answer for the conduct of unscrupulous party politicians in that office? If Governor Tilden had a life tenure of his office it might be safe to make over all powers of the State administration into his hands; but nobody can vouch for the character of his unknown successors. So much authority would be less objectionable if the other State officers were elected at the same time as the Governor. In that case they would all belong to the same political party, and he could have no party motive for making removals. But in point of fact all the heads of the executive departments are chosen by the people in a different year from the gubernatorial election; and if they should belong to one party and the Governor chosen the next year should belong to the other there might be a strong temptation to remove them on trumped up charges for the purpose of giving the Governor's political friends a majority in the Canal Board, of which those officers elected at a different time from the Governor always form a majority. If all the State officers were chosen at one time it might be safe enough to allow the Governor to remove his political friends elected on the same ticket and by the same party as himself. In that case he would be under no temptation to make removals on false pretexts.

If there are any particular State officers now in power whom Governor Tilden desires to remove the Legislature could act more intelligently if he would let it be known who they are. When the bill was before this Legislature for conferring upon Mayor Wickham the same power which Governor Tilden asks for himself nobody was kept in ignorance of the specific use which the Mayor would have made of the authority. It was because the Governor knew at which of the heads of municipal departments the bill was aimed that he exerted his influence to have it defeated. If Governor Tilden would disclose his precise aims with the same candid frankness the Legislature could act with a more intelligent perception of the effect of this Removal bill. As he set his face against the bill for conferring on the Mayor the same kind of power which he asks for himself, he should not be surprised at the hesitation of Senators to gratify his wishes. It is supposable enough that the next Governor of the State may be in no respect superior to Mayor Wickham; and if our worthy Mayor, against whose integrity there has never been a breath of suspicion, cannot, in the Governor's estimation, be trusted to remove city officers for cause, it would seem an assumption of superior virtue for the Governor to ask precisely similar powers in relation to State officers. Inasmuch as the heads of city departments are appointees of the Mayor, and the heads of State departments are elected by the people, it would seem that the Mayor's power of removal, instead of being more restricted, ought to be more free and untrammelled than that of the Governor. It does not become any Governor to ask such a power as a mere mark of personal confidence in himself. It is hardly in good taste for the Governor to arrogate to himself lofty moral superiority to a Mayor whose integrity was never challenged. The people of this city have a right to demand that Governor Tilden be consistent. Let him stand on some defensible principle. If it be a sound principle that the Chief Executive should have power to remove subordinate officers, let him acknowledge that what is sauce for the Governor is sauce for the Mayor, unless, like Comptroller Green, he thinks honesty is in so few hands as to be a monopoly. What good reason can he assign why Mayor Wickham may not safely be trusted with the same power of removal which he asks for himself?

Mayor Wickham honestly showed his hand, but Governor Tilden conceals his. So far as frankness and open-dealing are a title to confidence the advantage is on the side of the Mayor. The public have been in no doubt as to whom Mayor Wickham wished to remove, and the opponents of the Costigan bill acted with full intelligence. But the supporters and adversaries of the Removal bill are called to legislate in the dark. Why does not the Governor give some intimation as to which of the State officers he wishes to remove? If nobody in particular, then there is no particular reason why the bill should be passed at this session. There will be a State election in November, at which the people will choose six of the nine members of the Canal Board—a two-thirds majority. If, therefore, there is no immediate necessity for removals, the Governor is asking a mere mark of personal confidence in himself. It would be beneath the dignity of the Legislature to pass an innovating law as a mere compliment to Mr. Tilden. If the Governor does not want power to remove any of the present State officers, but only the officers who are to be elected next November, his request implies a distrust of the people. What present reason has he to fear that honest officers will not be chosen by the people in the next election? Why should he ask legislation against such a contingency? There is no excuse for his request unless he thinks some of the present State officers are knaves. But which are they? Ex-Governor Seymour was interviewed a week or two since by the reporter of a leading democratic organ, and he expressed the opinion that the power of removal will not be exercised by Governor Tilden when he gets it. What, then, does he want it for? If it is to be dormant, as mere *brutum fulmen*, it can be of little practical consequence whether the bill passes or not.

THE INDIANS continue to give trouble, and always will until the savage tribes are taught a Sheridan lesson and the peaceful tribes are done justice by the Quaker policy. Our Indian management has been a blunder almost since the time of Penn.

THE BEECHER TRIAL.—There are rumors that the climax of the Beecher trial will be reached to-day. The climax has been reached so often that we despair of any decisive information until Mr. Bowen's testimony makes further excitement impossible.

The Centennial Celebration as a Means of Education.

One excellent effect of the commemorative observances begun at Lexington and Concord on Monday, and likely to be kept up for the ensuing year or two, is the widespread popular interest in early American history. Mr. Bancroft's copyrights and the copyrights of Mr. Irving's heirs will have their value increased in the period through which we are passing; but that is a small matter in comparison with the great flood of information which will be poured before the public in the daily press, and which will find hundreds of readers for every one who purchases and peruses the volumes of our popular authors. The mass of our people eagerly read newspapers, but not books; and they are no losers when the press is so active and alert as it is in this country. The HERALD, for example, has, within the last five days, thrown more light on the events of April 19, 1775, than can be gathered from the pages of our popular historians. It has not merely republished the chapters of Bancroft and Irving which recount those interesting transactions, but it has spread before its readers a great mass of original documents and fac-similes of the newspapers of the time, which give as graphic a picture as we are accustomed to present of exciting contemporary events. We have, moreover, reproduced all the patriotic poems in which men of genius have breathed forth the soul of those remarkable transactions, freed from the encumbrance of minor details and adorned with the striking incidents which touch the popular heart and are embalmed in the public memory. In life, force and picturesque effect there is no comparison between what is found in the pages of historians and the more vivid representations which the HERALD has given of the same transactions. Besides, the digested information presented in such admirable orations as those of Mr. Curtis and Mr. Dana, who have gone over the subject in the light of recent researches, gives the best record and the most enlightened views. There has been no point of time between 1775 and 1875 when the American public has been so minutely and accurately informed respecting the opening scenes of our Revolution as it is to-day, in consequence of the recent celebrations.

If the other events of the great struggle for independence shall be as fully and picturesquely brought out in connection with ensuing centennial celebrations the American people will have a more intelligent appreciation of our revolutionary history than has been possessed at any former period. Such information is a necessary element of our national life. Without it, and without the national spirit and national pride which can come from no other source, we are a mere accidental agglomeration of sojourners bound to one another by no strong common tie. There can be no true national unity where currents of national life do not pulsate and throbb through the whole body, and it is only through our patriotic historical recollections that we can reach unity of sentiment and feeling. The great revival of national spirit which we may expect from the wide diffusion of what is admirable in our history in this interesting epoch is especially valuable in reference to our large and increasing immigrant population. Unlike our native population, they have not inherited the feeling and the traditions of our revolutionary era. A great portion of them will acquire their first real knowledge of that part of our annals which is best fitted to foster a just national pride through the centennial celebrations which will occupy so much of public attention during the ensuing two years. If the fathers of the Republic were really as great and admirable as the illustrious Lord Chatham deemed them, if his splendid eulogy which gave them precedence in the order of merit of the wisest men of the master States of antiquity was deserved, our whole population, immigrant and native-born, cannot but profit by the education in American history which has now commenced with such splendid vigor and promise.

The Legislature and the Canals.

Since Governor Tilden laid before the country his admirable Canal Message, in which the frauds of the Canal Ring were so clearly and effectively exposed, we have been struck by the number of political leaders and retired State functionaries to whom the evils pointed out and the remedies suggested in that able State paper have long been familiar. Ex-Governor Hoffman has been the last to favor us with a review of what he knew about canal matters during his term of office and of the policy he favored. It would have been fortunate if these gentlemen had possessed the tact and vigor in assailing corruption and the energy in pressing reforms manifested by Governor Tilden, as in that case the people of the State might have saved many millions of dollars unjustly taken from the treasury. But as they all agree with the Governor that gross corruptions exist in our canal management, and that material changes in our policy are demanded for the public protection, we have a right to expect that they will strengthen his hands in his efforts to bring to justice those who have defrauded the State and to secure wholesome reformatory laws from the Legislature. To this end they will perform better service by earnest appeals to our representatives at Albany to adopt some practical measures for the protection of the State before they adjourn than by criticisms of the Governor's recommendations and speculations over what might have been.

The Legislature has not yet made for itself a good record on canal matters. The deplorable indiscretions of the Speaker of the Assembly and of Senator Lord when the exposure was first made cast the suspicion of insincerity over all subsequent professions from the same influential quarters of a willingness to favor investigation. The appointment of a joint legislative committee of investigation was an idle show, and was not unjustifiably suspected to be a trick in favor of the Canal Ring. It would have been far better for the reputation of the Senate and Assembly if they had accepted the Governor's allegations as well founded and set themselves seriously to work during the brief remainder of the session to enact laws calculated to protect the people against similar corruptions in the future. This would have afforded practical proof that the Legislature was not under the control of the Canal Ring, but earnestly desirous of acting in the public interest. A

hurried investigation by a legislative committee could not possibly have any beneficial result. The laws recently enacted in relation to frauds on the people are sufficient to enable the Governor and the Attorney General to reach and punish any person who may have robbed the public treasury without the aid of a legislative investigation, and Governor Tilden is not likely to neglect to avail himself of their provisions. The fact that abuses actually exist in our canal management and that under the present system the people are robbed and the canals wronged has never been denied even by a Lord or a McGuire. There could be no good reason, therefore, why remedies should not be supplied and safeguards erected by legislation; hence the waste of time on a useless investigation in the closing hours of a session naturally appeared to many like an attempt to prevent any interference with the privileges and profits of the Ring.

We now warn the Senators and Assemblymen that if they neglect to pass some practical reformatory law in relation to the canal management they will be branded by the people as the accomplices or creatures of the Canal Ring. Differences of opinion will naturally exist as to the most desirable plan of reform; but if our representatives are honest they will harmonize these differences and agree upon some legislation in view of the urgency of the case. They will not allow any trifling disagreement as to details to confirm the men who are plundering the State and injuring commerce in the undisturbed possession of their power. No matter whether the Davis bill or any other bill may be agreed upon, the evils to be reached are well known, the remedies to be applied are patent, and a failure to act on the subject will stamp the present Legislature with a character as infamous as that of any of its infamous predecessors.

LOVE MURDERERS.—Another person who describes himself as a lover has committed murder. It appears he coveted the possession of the woman he killed, and because she scorned his love he slew her. This will be attributed to madness, and, doubtless, it is a species of insanity. But it may be fairly questioned whether it is of a kind that society may safely accept as condoning the crime committed. There is evidence enough on hand to show that this last outrage was not the result of a sudden and uncontrollable outburst of passion, but the deliberately planned act of a disappointed and brutal man. Under these circumstances it is to be hoped that the full measure of the law may be dealt out to the assassin. The lawyers will, no doubt, be ready to argue for the irresponsibility of the murderer; but a man who has sense enough to plan a deliberate murder ought to be held to possess enough sense to justify his being hanged.

THE MINERS, as our despatches from the Pennsylvania coal regions indicate, are uncertain whether it is to their interest to continue the strike, and have called a meeting of their Executive Council to consider the subject. With moderation on both sides, and with the withdrawal of the military, we think a satisfactory adjustment might be effected. It will not be wise to exasperate these men by the display of military force after the emergency is ended.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOL question, in reference to religion, was discussed yesterday by some of our churches, whose deliberations are elsewhere reported. It is surprising to see Roman Catholic rights defended by Protestant divines.

VALMASEDA'S HAND is beginning to make itself visible in the conduct of the Cuban war. Whatever the faults of that General may be he is certainly not lacking in energy. He is bringing into the field such a force of volunteers as no previous Captain General could command; and if the forces under Gomez can make head against the gathering battalions which Valmaseda is bringing together for a supreme effort Cuba may be looked upon as definitely lost to Spain.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Now for a new edition of "Norwood." Professor L. H. Atwater, of Princeton College, is staying at the Everett House. Bishop Jackson, of Antigua, is among the late arrivals at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Colonel Thomas H. Ruger, Commandant of West Point, is sojourning at the Hoffman House. State Treasurer E. L. Cardozo, of South Carolina, is stopping at the Westmoreland Hotel. Cardinal Manning anticipates a "very crisis." We thought all the cardinals would escape that. Captain John Mirehouse, of the steamship City of Montreal, is quartered at the New York Hotel. That was a happy stroke of the lawyers to find the real significance of "nest-hiding" in Norwood. Mr. Van Pelt, Dutch Minister at Washington, has taken up his residence at the Hoffman House. Another theory about that first shot—it was probably fired by an Irishman in the British army.

General P. V. Hagner, of the Ordnance Department, United States Army, has arrived at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Right Rev. John J. Williams, Roman Catholic Bishop of Boston, arrived last evening at the Everett House.

There are some things, then, that Mr. Beecher does not want to say to Mr. Fullerton with "emphatical accuracy." Why?

Some of the London press men seem to fancy that Schenck's retirement from London is in consequence of that treatise on poker. They don't know us.

A circular letter from the Archbishop of Quebec, Canada, has been read in all the Roman Catholic churches, ordering public prayers for the cessation of the smallpox.

Messrs. William Johnson, H. C. Connelly and Charles Kellogg, a sub-committee of the Senate Committee on Canals, arrived in this city last evening from Albany.

On April 5 Paul Boynton showed the operation of his life-saving apparatus to Queen Victoria, in Cowes Harbor. Her Majesty and the royal family were on the yacht Albion.

General Prevost, commanding the First Division, National Guards of Pennsylvania, has tendered his resignation to Governor Hartranft. This is supposed to have grown out of a disagreement between them.

The late held by Cardinal Manning in London was attended by all the members of the Catholic hierarchy in England, save the Bishop of Shrewsbury, and an immense assembly of the Catholic nobility and gentry. The Duke of Norfolk, the Marquis of Ripon, Lord Deuigh, Lord Gainsborough, Lord Howard of Glossop, and twenty members of the House of Commons were present.

In the last published part of the German history of the war this order appears as issued August 20, 1870:—"In case the enemy should pass on to the Belgian territory, and should not be disarmed immediately, follow without awaiting further instructions."

If any officer had blundered into Belgium on that occasion they might not have punished him severely.